The People.

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PLATO'S ARCHERS.

A New Short-Cut Across Corners to Prosperity.

NO EFFORT NEEDED.

Under the "Smoke Counterpane" of the City of Pittsburgh, Schemes Galore Crop up—The Latest is the Most Ingenious—Sitting will Produce "Unearned Increment" and the Proceeds Thereof will be Appropriated to Produce Some More Happiness—All to be Had for the Wishing.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 10.—Owing to the scientific, clear-cut logic of THE PEOPLE the Comrades of the Pittsburgh Sections of the S. L. P. have become clarified to the extent that they can now as easily detect the fallacy of the numerous "schemes" that are brought to their attention as the hound can scent the fox's tail.

We have all kinds of "schemes" to contend with here. It appears that the atmosphere underlying the Pittsburgh smoke counterpane is exceptionally favorable to the birth (or abortion) of all kinds of fake schemes that are born to feed on the discontent of the numerous workers unemployed in this city, who still have a little money left. We have the Labor Exchange, the Brotherhood of the Co-operative Commonwealth, etc., etc., but the latest "pebble on the beach" is a brand new "scheme" that is going to lift the working class into emancipation from wage slavery immediately (?) without capital, without the ballot, without any effort on the part of the proletariat except being "lifted." The name of this new ethereal organization (with its old fake tactics) is "Plato's Archers." Perhaps Plato would feel flattered, but more likely he would not, at seeing his immortal name put to such a use. But however "Plato's Archers" may have been stillborn, yet they are "ready for business."

THE PEOPLE has often scientifically and clearly demonstrated the fact that in obedience to the underlying laws of evolutionary economic development the middle class is inevitably doomed to extinction. Between the grinding forces of the upper capitalist class and the progressive proletariat, the middle class is being ground into impalpable dust. The middle class are beginning to recognize this indisputable fact, and, ostrich-like, are trying to hide their heads in every sand hill of a fakepolitical issue and utopian organization to prevent the inexorable natural laws from marking their class Ichabod. The middle class politicians in the last campaign held out the delusive snare to the proletariat that the Democratic platform was a "step in the right direction" towards Socialism, but the bait was too small to hide the hook. They are now again on deck holding out the bait that these fake, "cut across the corner" schemes are "educating the masses" towards Socialism, when the fact of the matter is that a middle class man does not want Socialism any more than Astor or Vanderbilt does. He would rather become a large capitalist than a Socialist at "any old time."

So in the "Plato's Archers" scheme, when presented to Socialists, its propagators claim that it is clearing the way for Socialism by giving practical(?) object lessons and affording immediate relief to the wage slave. But the direct opposite is its motive. It attempts to obscure the scientific Socialist movement, as the following will show.

The "Plato's Archers" is a secret organization. Why it is secret can easily be guessed. In their official organ, "The Archer," published in Indiana and edited by Henry Vincent, who tramped with Coxey to Washington reporting for a Chicago newspaper and writing ghost stories on political economy and the money question, I find the following lucid (?) explanations of the status of this new "Molly Maguires."

First.—"The Grange excludes the middleman; Archery cannot do without him."

Second.—"The K. of L. are organized for strikes; Archery takes the employer into its councils." Oh, mamma!

Third.—"Archery takes the farmer by one hand and the merchant by the other and shows them where they can both make profits." Presumably by taking in each other's washing.

But here is the capsheaf of the whole nonsensical trash:

Fourth.—"Socialists say the middle class must disappear before their hopes are realized. Archery says that ON THE MIDDLE CLASS SOCIETY MUST HINGE. Socialism sinks the individuality of man in the State. Archery develops the individuality of man to the highest attainable point, and makes the best state possible out of man."

Aha! this let's the cat out of the bag: Anarchy pure and simple. They have not yet told us that Archery will grant the opportunity to the proletarian to jump into a handbasket, grab the handles and lift himself or herself into heaven, but the returns are not all in yet.

One of our Comrades asked the High Chief Archer of Pittsburgh, Mr. George Taylor, what they proposed to do. He answered: "Couple the idle labor with natural resources and produce and consume." On being asked how idle labor, coupled with natural resources, could produce without tools, he replied that tools could be easily obtained. On being pressed to explain, this modern Locksley pierced the bull's-eye by saying that they would "place 500 men on a piece of unoccupied land, and that the 'unearned increment' created by the 500 men settling on the land would be converted into cash and tools bought with the proceeds." Of the sitting? That was all, and surely it is as easy as rolling off a log.

Anything further he was not allowed to tell on account of the secrecy attached to Plato's Archers. The Archers are trying to organize lodges everywhere, and we are morally certain that it is the money that is in it for the organizers that is pushing the thing along. Inside the lodge rooms the officials are dressed in Callithumpian costumes while they are putting their dupes through a fantoccini initiation. Taken all in all, this new fake organization presents about as ludicrous a spectacle as could be conceived by a lot of middle class fakirs, who are trying to save the middle class from drowning by grasping at such a tattered straw as "Plato's Archers."

But they can't fake the class-conscious revolutionary Socialists of Pittsburgh. We have our shot gun loaded for the capitalist wolf at all times, but when he comes around us dressed in sheep's clothing we give him both barrels without mercy.

The Pittsburgh Section now meets in the Labor Lyceum, corner of Mary and S. 18th streets, Sunday afternoons, at 2 o'clock.

A PITTSBURGH COMRADE.

THE PULPIT

Doing Pinkerton Duty for the Robber Class of Capitalism.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., May 4.—The remains of Adam Pitroski, who was killed at the Neilson shaft Wednesday afternoon, through the rascally neglect of the bosses to obey the factory laws, were interred in the Greek Catholic cemetery at Springfield this morning, and for the first time in the history of political parties in this State the burial ceremonies were conducted under the auspices of the local Section of the Socialist Labor party, of which organization the deceased was a member.

It was the original intention to bury the victim of the mine accident in the Polish cemetery, and the priest had ordered a grave dug to receive the remains. It was also noised around that at the last sad rites a Socialist fellow workman would make an address. This didn't suit the priest, who feared that in this address the funeral orator would pin the crime of Pitroski's death upon the company, and would further utilize the opportunity to expose the capitalist system, which is guilty of so many deaths and so much misery. The priest wanted to curry favor with the class whom Jesus pilloried forever, and did not object to do some dirty Pinkerton work for that class. Accordingly he sent two constables to the cemetery to interfere if a Socialist dared to speak upon the cause of the accident. The officers spent yesterday afternoon within the city of the dead awaiting the coming of the funeral, but it did not arrive as scheduled.

When it reached the ears of the Socialist members what the priest had done, they were very wroth and at once made arrangements to bury the corpse in the Greek cemetery, and it was done this morning with pomp. Only the members of the local Socialist Section, together with several women, followed the funeral to the cemetery, where impressive and beautiful services were held by the mourners. The orator pointed out the fact that the deceased was one of the many martyrs of the present capitalist system.

Last week, on the occasion of the accident at the Charity Bazaar in Paris, our metropolitan press exhibited its shoddiness of both mind and heart. The backers of the bazaar were of the class that robs labor wholesale, then is "charitable" by retail. Nor is this all. Among the prominent "elite" women in the affair were such whose reputation is a stench in the public nostrils, and who, during the Commune butcheries, were fiendish enough to poke their parasols into the faces of the condemned martyrs. But our press drew the veil over this moral putrefaction, and went into fits of agony about the deaths of "so many noble ladies"—a press, at that, that every day passes lightly over infinitely worse accidents to the working people in our mines, our factories, our railroad yards.

The "Co-operative Colony" recently established in Paraguay, by Australian emigrants, is, like all such utopian and run-away schemes, serving its purpose to capitalist propaganda. Here is what the British Consul at Asuncion, Paraguay, writes to the Secretary of Queensland:

"I avail myself of this opportunity to mention for the information of the Government of Queensland that 'The New Australian Co-operative Settlement Association' is about to be dissolved. The scheme for the establishment of, among other things, 'such true social order as will ensure to every citizen security against want' has proved, I think, in every respect a failure."

The coming municipal campaign in Greater New York is casting its shadows before it. The class-conscious capitalist element is frantically trying to conceal the motive that lies behind all business—POLITICS.

The slogan of the Socialists should be "There is no 'business' but there is 'politics' back of it, and there is no 'politics' but there is 'business' back of it."

The groundwork of all political parties and movements is the bread and butter question. Bread and butter for capitalists means starvation for the workers. The S. L. P. is grounded on the "business principle" of bread and butter for the workers and starvation for the loafers.

"LABOR LAWS"

Enacted by the Legislature of Minneapolis.

A "Vagrancy" Law that is Intended to Furnish Labor Free to the Local Capitalists—First Steps to Place Political Control in Property-Holders' Hands—A "Patriotic" Pill to Promote Jingoism and Hypocrisy.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 6.—The Legislature has just closed its session and will not meet until 1899. The working people of this State may rightfully ask themselves what this session has done to better their lot.

One of the "Labor Laws" now to be engrafted upon the statute books of this State reads:

CHAPTER 335—H. F. NO. 303.

AN ACT defining vagrancy and fixing punishment for the same. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

"Section 1.—Any person, except blind and other infirm persons, who roam about from place to place, begging or soliciting alms, or WHO ARE LIVING WITHOUT LABOR, or OTHER VISIBLE MEANS OF SUPPORT, and who are commonly known as tramps, and WHO WILL NOT WORK WHEN OFFERED EMPLOYMENT AT REASONABLE AND ORDINARY WAGES, shall be deemed vagrants: provided that whenever any such person shall prove that he is out of employment and is honestly in search of employment, it shall be a complete defense to any charge of vagrancy. "The act of begging, or soliciting alms, or roving about from place to place, and lodging in barns or other places not intended as a place for lodging for human beings, shall be prima facie evidence that such person is a tramp or vagrant."—What a cruel irony, if not a mocking cruelty!

"Section 2.—Any person found guilty of vagrancy, within the meaning of the preceding section, shall, upon the conviction thereof, be fined not more than one hundred (100) dollars, and in default in the payment of said fine by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed ninety (90) days, and may be required to perform hard labor during such imprisonment, as now provided by law."

This law speaks for itself, and no commentaries are necessary. We would like to know, however, what efforts have the wiseacres of the State Federation of Labor exerted in attempting to defeat this bill, or did their lobbyists do anything at all to defeat such an infamous enactment? Did they raise at least their voice in protest? Or did they silently submit to the fates in consideration of the favors to be bestowed upon a few of the fakirs when the newly created Examining Boards of Horseshoers and Barbers is to be appointed by the Governor? Swinery seems still marching triumphantly ahead, and the fakirs vie for a chance to serve as hindlegs in the procession.

* * *

At the next election, in the fall of 1898, there will be submitted to the voters of this State an amendment to the constitution providing for a board of fifteen freeholders in each city to frame city charters. The experience of the past justifies one in presupposing that the wording of this amendment, when submitted to the voters, will be somewhat ambiguous if not wholly misleading. It will read in all probabilities like this: "An amendment to the State Constitution providing for cities to frame their own charters." The Comrades in this State are requested to take early notice of this amendment, and particularly of its following provisions:

"The legislature shall provide, under such restrictions as it deems proper, for a board of fifteen freeholders, who shall be and for the past five years shall have been qualified voters thereof, to be appointed by the district judges of the Judicial District in which the city or village is situated * * *

"The board of freeholders above provided for shall be permanent, and all the vacancies by death, disability to perform duties, resignation or removal from corporate limits, or expiration of term of office, shall be filled by appointment in the same manner as the original board was created."—Chapter 280, Laws of 1897.—S. F. No. 629).

This would create an oligarchy of fifteen property holders, to the exclusion of any voice from the working class, having no real property whatever, who would be the sole trustees of city affairs. This amendment will undoubtedly receive the support of the farmers (Republicans and Populists alike). It rests with the working population of the cities to defeat it. The Comrades have a splendid opportunity to make the best of it for the cause of the S. L. P.

* * *

Hypocrisy and jingoism did not fail to say a word. Admittedly the most imbecile and depraved legislature that ever sat in the Capitol, it, however, goes down to posterity as the "most patriotic."

An act to prevent the desecration of the United States flag provides that the United States flag, or print or design thereof, shall not be used for advertising purposes. When the flag is allowed to float over the mercantile establishments and large mills of our cities, where hundreds of lives are daily ground to death, well may our legislators from time to time indulge in administering to an emaciated and dying body a "patriotic" pill.

G. B. L.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

Conduct of the Political Labor Convention Held at Victor, Colo.

The Convention Faithfully Reflects the Component Elements of the Labor Movement: Socialists, Fakirs and the Uniformed — Evidence that the Ground is Slipping from Under the Labor Fakirs.

DENVER, Colo., May 5.—The political convention of workingmen of this State, which was called to meet in Victor on the 2d instant by a call that appeared in THE PEOPLE of last April 4, convened in due time. There were 30 delegates present, and the convention organized with Willis Hall, of the Denver Typographical Union, as chairman, and Mrs. Augusta Frincke, of the Denver Bookbinders' Union, as secretary. A committee was forthwith appointed to draft a preamble and resolutions setting forth the object, character and plan of action of the convention. This set the ball rolling, and the convention speedily divided into the three elements of which the labor movement is made up: the straightforward, class-conscious or Socialist element; the fakir element; and in between the two the well meaning but untrained element that hitherto has been the pasture field for the fakirs to brouse on. The relative strength of the Socialist and the fakir element was encouraging; the Socialists predominated, which shows the spread of Socialism and the decline of fakirism. Nevertheless, the power of fakirism succeeded in preventing the convention from taking a step that would place the movement safely on the right track. Through the manipulation of the fakirs, playing upon the lack of information of the untrained element, I cannot say that the fate of the movement initiated by the convention is at all safe. Rhody Kanahanism has a "fighting chance," and experience tells that when corruption and ignorance do have a "fighting chance" at the birth of movements of this sort, the chances are that the movement will corrode, shrivel and sink away. At any rate, the first meeting of the convention revealed the fact that the pulse of Socialism is beating strong in this region. If the convention does nothing more than to have made this fact manifest it has done some good. This is the way it happened.

A majority of the committee turned out to be class-conscious workers. Its report reflected this fact. It recommended the starting of an out and out Socialist movement among the trade unions of Colorado independent of any of the old political parties, and it favored radical action along industrial or economic lines.

The minority brought in a minority report that had all the flavor of pure and simpledom; it moved upon the same old ruts that are strewn with the wrecks of unions and the defeats of the workers; one would imagine that these men had been asleep during the last twenty years and had learned nothing. This report favored "united" action by the wage earners, but "not independently," and recommended "affiliation with either of the old political parties of the State that would "guarantee the enactment of laws beneficial to the working classes to the largest extent."

The discussion on these reports by the convention was vigorous. The majority of the committee and the other experienced members of the convention pointed out the fallacy and contradiction of the minority report: the old parties had proven themselves the political arm of the capitalist class; to ask them for laws beneficial to labor was to express a readiness to remain wage slaves; the development of capitalism had gone so far that now even the palliatives, which a master might grant his dog and his horse, can no longer benefit the workers, even if these were satisfied to be treated with the kindness that kind masters treat their animals; furthermore, to talk about "united action by the wage earners" without independent political action was absurd; the workers could never act "unitedly" except upon a labor platform; how can the workers ever be "united" upon a tariff platform for instance? If the tariff is low it hurts the bosses, who need high tariff, and would thereby hurt the wage slaves of these bosses; if the tariff is high it hurts the bosses who need a low tariff, and would thereby hurt the wage slaves of these bosses; on this and on all other capitalist issues the workers are bound to be disunited because the interests of the bosses are hostile among the bosses themselves; on the other hand, the interests of the proletariat or working class or wage slaves are identical for all; all are interested in abolishing the capitalist system of production, and thereby abolish the system of wage slavery; consequently "united action by the wage earners" can only mean independent political action, independent from all the old or new parties of capital. This position was maintained notably by Delegates N. L. Greist and James Hogan.

The opposition was disarmed. As usual in such cases, they admitted that the Socialist proposition was right and just, but—some claimed that at present it was "too radical," and the fakir element showed the cloven hoof by saying that the Socialist proposition was "impolitic," meaning of course thereby that they could not hope to get political jobs from the old parties if they stood out in such uncompromising position. After a long debate the "conservatives" felt themselves routed, but to gain one more chance, they consented to the adoption of the following resolution:

"We, the members of the labor organizations of the State of Colorado, in convention assembled, declare that we believe that the time has come when the working class must organize an independent political movement to go hand in hand with the economic movement for the purpose of conquering the powers of the State, to the end that the working class may establish a co-operative commonwealth.

"First—We declare that we believe it to be advisable for the convention to take action looking to the perfecting of a working class political organization.

"Second—We declare it to be the duty of this convention to organize a committee to consist of two members from each labor organization in the State, said committee to formulate plans for political action, and report to a convention to be held on the Fourth of July next in the most favorable central point in the State."

This would seem a complete victory for the cause of New Trade Unionism. But the fakirs' hope lies in the second clause, which provides for the formulation of plans for political action to be submitted to a convention to be held on next July 4. The fakirs who manipulated this remember that it was in their very State, at Denver, that the so-called A. F. of L. convention repudiated the Socialist programme which had been adopted by a referendum vote of the rank and file. The fakirs set their hopes upon a new shuffling of the cards, finding themselves beaten in this convention, they wanted to try another.

The untrained element in the convention did not see through this manoeuvre; the Socialist element did, but was willing to let the fakirs carry out their programme. If the fakirs fail, so much the better, and then we shall have in this State a good start for aggressive New Trade Unionism; if the fakirs succeed, why, then the whole thing will go to smash. This much stands pat: the temper of the workers in this State will not brook any new organized fakirism.

ZAMBO

Invokes Darkness to Prevent Pure and Simpledom From Being Pounded.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 10.—Gompers poured forth the accumulated wisdom of "thirty years' self-sacrificing labors in the trades union movement" at a meeting in the City Hall under the auspices of the Meat Cutters' and Butchers' Union, on Wednesday night. No doubt the managers of the meeting did not believe the wisdom of the Sage to be inexhaustible, for, previous to the meeting, the janitor received orders to turn off the lights (other than those on the stage) immediately at the close of the address—no doubt as a hint to those in the pursuit of wisdom not to question, but to go forth and ponder on the truths uttered by the profound philosopher.

The futility of the methods employed by the labor fakirs to arouse interest in Gomperian trades unionism could have had no better evidence than that furnished by this meeting. Posters, on which were printed in large type the encomiums of the capitalist press of other cities were distributed liberally throughout the city, and with all the effort expended the results must have been disappointing, there being but 240 present. But if the managers of the meeting were but to analyze this number the results would be still more disappointing.

Syracuse boasts of a trades union membership of 5,000. Granting that all those present were union men, it will be seen that less than 3 per cent. of organized labor was represented. But of the 240 present 100 were Socialists and New Trade Unionists, whom the speaker saw fit to condemn. The Butchers' Union has a membership of 90, and we will concede that they were all present. Twenty-five of the remaining 50 were of the fakir species and political kites always present at meetings where there is a chance to fly. The remaining 25, it is fair to assume, were curiosity-seekers and reporters.

The sayings of Chief Fakir Gompers were only a repetition of speeches delivered in other cities and reported by Comrades. There were the usual fulminations against those who desired the unions to use their power on the political field as well as the economic. The only kind of political action Gompers desired was the electing of "friends" by the members of unions, he claiming that "there is not a party existing that deserves the support of working men."

The war between Greece and Turkey may be considered ended. The conditions of peace dictated by Turkey are severe, but, with one exception, they will be accepted. The condition that will present some trouble is that of ceding territory to Turkey. If the war were what the innocents believe and the Parisees try to make believe, a war of principle in which only the belligerents are interested, this clause would not present any difficulty either. But the war is nothing of the sort. It is but the attempt of a bankrupt government to rehabilitate itself by means of conquest. Now, then, the European financiers to whom Greece owes money, and who are the power behind the throne of the "Powers," are not likely to consent to the cession of territory, i. e., of taxable property, by a debtor who already finds it hard to pay up. The treaty of peace will be such as the financiers will.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

SMALL FARMER.

Fallacy of Considering Him a Wage Slave.

CLASS INSTINCTS.

The Claim that we do not "Catch" the Small Farmer, Notwithstanding he is a "Wage Slave," is a Self-evident Contradiction—The Very Fact that he is not "Caught" is a Proof of his not Being a Wage Slave and of his Ambition to and Belief that he May Become a Big Capitalist Himself.

A correspondent from the rural districts of the Northwest writes to say:

"Let me add one idea. You do not catch the farmers here yet. Now, the farmer is a wage slave; he is comparable to a factory hand, say making buggy springs in a carriage works, who owns the tools to make the springs, and no more. For the farmer only owns the tools to SOW the crop; often he does not own the self-binder (mortgaged to the Harvester Company), never the threshing machine (also mortgaged), nor the elevator; often the land is mortgaged; some one else PRACTICALLY owns his tools."

Our correspondent has excellently portrayed the middle class in his portraiture of the farmers whom he has in mind. It is a feature of the middle class that it PRACTICALLY does not own its tools of production. The man with small capital, with an old-style machine, etc., literally does own his tools, but practically he does not. The ownership of the tool should give independence to the owner; a tool which is too weak to compete with others does not afford that independence; the owner of the better tool virtually is the sole owner of the tool; in such cases as well might the owner of small and inadequate tools own none; practically he does not own any; his ownership is a delusion.

Despite this delusion, the middle class does imagine that it is a property holding class, and this delusion is nursed by the circumstance that middle class people have a merchandise to sell, and that that merchandise is not their labor power. Practically, the middle class works for the large capitalist. Nevertheless the middle class man is not employed by another, he employs himself. All that he produces over and above a mere pittance to barely keep body and soul together may go to the larger capitalists in the shape of interest, etc.; nevertheless, the very fact that, in appearance he works for himself; that in appearance he brings products to market, just as the big capitalists; and that not infrequently he is himself a buyer of the merchandise labor and pays for it on the identical principle as the big capitalists—these very facts draw the class distinction between him and the wage slave, who neither practically nor otherwise owns any tools, and who is compelled to take HIMSELF to market.

The circumstance that we do not "catch the farmer" is an evidence that his class interests, as a property holder and self-employer, bar him from understanding and much more from sympathizing with the class interests of the wage slave.

The argument of our correspondent shows how careful one must be to keep apart the distinction between the WAGE SLAVE—him who owns nothing but his labor power, and the middle class man—him who does own some property with the aid of which to work. Those who think that the simple fact of the farmer's having to pay so much of his product for the use of some of the tools which he needs, places him on a par with the wage slaves, will adopt political measures for the improvement of the condition of the farmer that will only temporary alleviate his misery, and that will do no good whatever to the real wage slave. The cheap money movement is an instance in point. Cheap money would have helped the farmer to rid himself of his mortgages, but would have injured the workers. Of course we could not "catch the farmer" in that campaign; he was on a hunt for his own freedom; he was logical enough in that; but those who are not farmers or middle class men, and who share our correspondent's views, fell into the trap, and would continue to fall into such traps by joining movements that are hostile to the interests of the wage slaves or proletarians, and that, consequently, are hostile to the progress of civilization.

No, the small farmer is not a wage slave, nor can he realize the dark fate in store for him if he imagines he is one. The small farmer, being a property-holder and self employer, must naturally tend towards movements that promote the interests of the property-holding class. Herein lies his misfortune. Property is a relative thing.

(Continued on Page 3.)

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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL NEW YORK CITY

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	**36,564**

I've been a Wig three weeks myself, jest 'o this mod'rate sort.
An' don't find them and Demmecrats so different ez I thought;
They both act pooty much alike, an' push an' scrouge an' cus;
They 're like two pickpockets in league for Uncle Sam well's pus;
Each takes a side, an' then they squeeze the ole man in between 'em,
Turn all his pockets wrong side out an' quick ez lightnin' clean 'em:
To nary one on 'em I 'd trust a secon'-handed rail
No further off 'an I could sling a bullock by the tail.

Lowell.

"COSEY HOMES."

Emissaries of the Hawaiian capitalist planters have begun work to lure American labor away from American capitalists, and give the Hawaii bosses a chance. These emissaries are issuing broadcast flaming accounts about Hawaii, and hold to the workers the prospect of "cosey homes" on the Hawaiian fields.

Even if these emissaries were not, as they are, subject to "unguarded" moments, no one, who ever read the sparkling accounts of America, distributed among the working people of Europe, with intent of luring them over to our shores, and giving the American bosses a chance, can fail to recognize the identity of the tune in two songs. Between the lines, between the notes, one can distinctly hear the sound of the smacking lips of the respective capitalists, who, short of sheep to fleece and to turn into mutton chops, cast longing eyes upon the fleeceful and juiceful proletarians whom other capitalists can dispose of. When the supply of labor in America was below the demand, our American capitalists dangled before the wretched proletariat of Europe visions of "cosey homes" in America; now that the Hawaiian capitalists are anxious for more plentiful wool than the Jap and Chinese laborer can yield, they hold up the same mirage to the now wretched proletariat of America. So far the two incidents are exactly alike. The significance of the present one lies in the confidence that the capitalists and their emissaries have acquired in their capacity to defraud the workers and in the latter's gullibility.

Different from their American prototypes who started to rope European labor, these Hawaiian bunco steerers are quite outspoken upon their real plans in the columns of the papers that they do not expect the workers to read, or which, even if read, they do not expect the workers to understand. For instance, this is what one of them says:

"There are now about 25,000 laborers employed on about 60,000 acres. These laborers are mainly coolies. If in their stead we had 8,000 American workers these could produce twice as much. Then also, at the time of the crop an extra amount of labor is always needed. This could be had if American labor could be secured, because at the picking season the wives and children of the workmen could take a hand. The coolies don't bring either wives or children along."

In other words, the "cosey homes" that the Hawaiian capitalists are holding out to the American workers are "homes," sheltering, first, heads of families that are exploited twice as much as the coolies; and, second, a reserved army of labor, in the shape of wives and children, kept at the cost of the already amply exploited father, and for the benefit of the doubly prosperous boss.

Such are the inmates of the "cosey homes" that capitalism has for the wealth producers everywhere.

UTAH, IS GOOD.

Among the States that some folks are considering to try the plan of "capturing it for Socialism," and of there "establishing Socialism" in is Utah. We earnestly recommend to these folks a careful study of the history of Utah. The history of no State outside of Utah will furnish a better light by which to discover the folly of the proposed attempt.

Utah was not the first place in which the Mormon colony let itself down. Moving with Brigham Young down from his native Vermont, it set up its tents and struck them at least twice before it reached Salt Lake. The history of Utah proper begins with these campings and decampings. What caused the last decamping and the choice of the Salt Lake region for the next settlement was the obverse and reverse of one and the same sociologic principle, to wit, that a revolutionary idea, or at least an idea subversive of some existing and ruling principle can not maintain itself in a dominant political atmosphere that is hostile, and that such an idea must either overthrow the hostile political atmosphere in which it happens to start, or migrate to a place where itself can be sovereign. The dominant atmosphere within the settled territory of the United States was hostile to Mormonism. Mormonism did not attempt to change this, and, consequently, it chose for its last camping ground a spot outside of the United States, and which, though belonging nominally to Mexico, was too far away from settled Mexico to be affected by her.

If we go no further in the history of Utah we find ample warning against a scheme to "establish Socialism" on territory dominated by the capitalist government of Washington. But Utah's later history furnishes further warnings.

With the purchase by the United States of the territory north and west of Texas, the Mormon settlement again came within the territory of an actively hostile and dominant power. From that moment its troubles began; the discovery of gold in California, with the subsequent flow of population thither, and the setting up of non-Mormon settlements all around Mormonism increased the difficulty day by day, until finally Mormonism was dwarfed, and is now no longer a factor to be counted with.

From beginning to end, the history of Utah illustrates a principle against which Mr. Debs' latest plan will batter its head to pieces, just as his first plan —the A. R. U.—battered itself to pieces against the principle that a labor organization, that does not unite its members at the ballot box the same as in the shop, and for the overthrow of capitalism, can only lead to failure—as THE PEOPLE prophesied to him in two extensive articles published in 1893.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

"La Montaña" (The Mountain) is the name of a new Revolutionary Socialist paper published in Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic. The paper introduces to the Argentine workers the best European thinkers on Socialism. The Socialist journals in that part of South America are increasing rapidly.

The Hartfort, Conn., "Times," ought to go to the kindergarten on political economy. It blames the Socialists for wanting to "destroy" capital, and argues:

"If capital be destroyed, in what way would the laborers get paid for their work? Capitalists destroyed, who would provide work for anybody?"

Let us give this ignoramus an A B C lesson.

"Capital" is the machinery of production owned by private individuals. To destroy the system of private ownership in the machinery of production by no means stands for destroying the machine. On the contrary, the very demand for the destruction of the system under which the machine is owned implies a desire to save the machine for another system of ownership. To say "down with the ownership of stolen goods" can be understood by lunkheads only to mean that the stolen property shall be destroyed. The Socialist demand for the abolition of capital means the demand to take the machinery of production out of the thieves' hands who now hold it, and put it into the hands of those who are its just owners because they are its producers.

And secondly, to say that, if capitalists are destroyed, no one will be there to provide work for the workers is equivalent to have said in the Middle Ages that, if the robber barons are destroyed, no one will be there to provide transit to the wayfarer. The robber baron appropriated the highways to himself and demanded blackmail from the wayfarer for the privilege of traveling. Ditto, ditto the capitalist. Through the theft of the machinery of production, he to-day can levy blackmail on the workers for the privilege of earning a living. That privilege need not be granted to people who own it. When the workers shall have stamped out the capitalist class the working class will itself be in possession of the needed machinery of production, and will themselves provide themselves with work.

There is much more to be said on the topic; but we won't render the lesson too hard to learn to the infant brain of the "Times" by crowding too much into it at one sitting. If the "Times" gives any evidence of having learned this lesson, we shall bestow on it a second.

The Dallas, Tex., "Southern Mercury" seems to be a sort of Camera Obscura, where the picture of the present social system appears upside down. It says:

"The stock men want a reward of $10 per capita paid by the State for each wolf scalp. The farmers out West want irrigation by taxation, yet the official fee system and the extravagant official salaries eat up more of their produce every year than do the wolves and the drouth. The scalp of the high-flying, high-salaried officials, who number one to every seven voters, are the scalps the common people are interested in getting. They produce more want than famine and floods."

The "common people" who see straight and have the knowledge to see straight know better than to go "after the scalps of the high salaried officials." These common people know that the locust swarm of high salaried and low salaried officials is not the cause of their poverty. The common people know that the capitalist system is at the bottom of the mischief. That system concentrates the wealth of the land into ever fewer hands through its having allowed these few to appropriate the machinery of production. As a result of this ever fewer people can make a living, and an ever larger number are thrown out of work or are bankrupted. Being smoked out of the opportunity of earning a living at work, thousands of people try to earn a living by drawing a salary. The horde of salaried officials is the result of the capitalist system, and an upholder of this system, and, consequently, partly responsible for the horde of salaried officials, is that very middle class for whom the "Southern Mercury" speaks.

Because we see through the false pretences of the professional atheists when they lay claim to a noble purpose, and because we have frequently pointed out that these people are apt to deceive the working class into the belief that they really mean well, whereas in fact these professional atheists are, together with the churchianic prohibitionist leaders, among the worst fleecers of the workers and the most cruel of the oppressors—because of all this the "Truth-Seeker" concludes that we are an "enemy of free thought."

It happens that the same mail that brought the copy of the "Truth-Seeker" containing this statement, brought also a copy of the Waco, Tex., "Brann's Iconoclast," from which, as a fit answer to the "Truth-Seeker," we clip the following passage:

"Those who deny God's existence usually call themselves Freethinkers—meaning thereby that they think as they please while denying to others the same privilege. They are as intolerant and bigoted, and not infrequently as ignorant, as the net product of a Methodist camp meeting. Atheism attracts unto itself all the cranks and monomaniacs of the country, and they examine the Bible, verse by verse, with a compound microscope—much like Carlyle's critic fly passing upon the architecture of the Parthenon. Is the New York "Truth-Seeker" really seeking truth? Not on your life. It is straining and sweating to give vraisemblance to the atheistical opinions it is peddling."

"OUT OF WORK."

[Translated for THE PEOPLE from the Italian of Ada Negri by GEO. CHAS. BUCHANAN, Henning, Minn.]

Large, ragged, bronzed, no shirt upon his breast,
Soldier, dock hand or smith,
Might in such giant frame be guessed;
Yet pallid faced, he pushed the door ajar
Idle and hunger-pressed.

Spake he: "I'm healthy, I ask work once more,
I shun no labor's toil;
These arms are iron! I ne'er here before;
For two long months have asked, and all in vain
Knock I on every door."

Who gave him answer, now I cannot tell.
It was a dry short "No."
A darkening terror on his visage fell,
And his hoarse tones from the broad heaving breast,
Came, as a sob's deep swell,

Saying: "For love of your dear cherished dead
Send me not bootless on:
It seems tremendous when one starves for bread
To say me 'No!'—for pity, in God's name,
Think of your loved ones dead."

And further said: "If you believe in God
Send me not on from hence.
For I have right to labor on earth's sod;
And who forsakes the fallen but blasphemes,
Since men believe in God."

Who made him answer then, I know not well,
A weak and timid "No."
A moment seemed as if he nearly fell,
Then went away speechless and with bent head,
Tired, sad, 'neath fate's dark spell.

And watching spell-bound for a space the street,
I saw him pass along
The stony ways, with slow and tired feet;
The June sun poured on his uncovered head
The burning darts of heat.

He dwindled down, but as in dream I traced
His hopeless, dreary way;
With arm despised, with able strength displaced;
Tramp onward, onward, vagrant, and unkempt,
Hurt, faint with famine's waste.

Through town and hamlet thus I watched him go,
This strong, proud beggar man;
And vainly showed the stigmata of woe
Till, spent at last, he begged a boon of death,
And no one said him "No."

And with bowed head and paling for the smart,
"Forgiveness," murmured I;
The age long error, hurt me like a dart,
From all past years. The world's regret and shame
Lay heavy on my heart.

PRESENT SWAY

OF THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT IN EUROPE.

By L. ARCHILUTTE.

"The Circuit" is a unique publication that has just been started in London, England. Its programme promises "nothing beyond selected news and topical facts." "The Circuit" will fill a space that has needed filling. Articles of this nature will not only be instructive to the European Comrades among themselves, but they will be instructive here in America on the state of the movement there, and above all, if extended to the facts in America, will be instructive to the European Comrades on the movement here. Hitherto the articles on the Socialist movement in America that have appeared in Europe were usually clownish and misleading, and could convey no idea, or only a very mistaken one, upon the course of events here. It is important that our European Comrades should be as well acquainted with the movement in America as we are with the movement in Europe. The articles on the Socialist movement in America that "The Circuit" gives an earnest of publication will not likely be the ridiculous products of soreheads with a grievance, that we are acquainted with. The first issue of "The Circuit" contains this admirable article on the "Present Sway of Socialist Parties in Europe"

Tabular Estimate. The Minimum Strength of Socialist Parties in Ten European Countries.

COUNTRY.	Last Socialist vote.	Proportionate addition on account of male adults excluded from suffrage.	Addition for SEATS UNCONTESTED. Estimated according to prevalence of manufacturing and distributive industries.	Addition in respect of probable growth since last election, based on less than usual progress.	Estimated MINIMUM NUMBER OF ADULT MALE SOCIALISTS.	Consequent SOCIALIST POPULATION.	Total Population.
Austria	750,000	140,000	.....	.....	890,000	3,560,000	43,000,000 (with Hungary.)
Belgium	470,000	98,000	22,000	410,000	1,000,000	4,000,000	6,200,000
Britain	55,000	29,000	756,000	*	840,000	3,360,000	38,000,000
Denmark	26,000	17,000	*	12,000	55,000	220,000	2,200,000
France	1,200,000	.....	300,000	*	1,500,000	6,000,000	38,200,000
Germany	1,787,000	320,000	.....	456,000	2,573,000	10,292,000	49,500,000
Italy	134,500	268,000	57,000	.....	460,000	1,840,000	30,200,000
Servia	45,000	.....	*	45,000	180,000	720,000	2,200,000
Spain	15,000	.....	60,000	5,000	80,000	320,000	17,500,000
Switzerland	36,500	.....	29,000	4,500	70,000	280,000	3,000,000
Total	4,519,000	882,000	1,224,000	887,500	7,513,000	30,052,000	230,000,000

* Sufficient information cannot be obtained to supply the necessary additions in these cases.

Could the Socialist electoral forces which have already been brought into action in Europe be massed in Germany and the three Scandinavian kingdoms, replacing their equivalent of anti-Socialists, they would form the majority of voters in a dominion extending from the Arctic Ocean to the Alps and the Rhine to the Vistula.

A minimum poll of rather more than four and a quarter millions would be required for this purpose, and the following votes (in round numbers) have already been obtained:

Germany	1,787,000
France	1,200,000
Austria	750,000
Belgium	470,000
Italy	134,500
Britain (strictly Socialist)	55,000
Servia	45,000
Switzerland	36,500
Denmark	26,000
Spain	15,000
Total	4,519,000

In addition to which Sweden, Greece, Roumania and Bulgaria have contributed substantial figures to our records.

In four respects our total of male adults is most inadequately shown by the above statistics:

1.—Restricted suffrage.
2.—Uncontested seats.
3.—Lapse of time since last elections.
4.—Government pressure.

The latter, a most potent anti-Socialist agency in France, Austria, Italy and the smaller southern countries, represents a latent Socialist vote which there are no means of dealing with mathematically, but the number involved in the other three depreciative circumstances can be estimated on very trustworthy principles.

As to the Franchise. Male adults number, roughly speaking, 1 in 4 of the general population. There are about 4 persons to every elector in France and Switzerland, and the following numbers elsewhere: Germany, from 4½ to 5; Britain 6 1-10; Denmark, 6 2-3; Austria, from 4½ to 5 (Universal Suffrage College); Belgium, 4 2-3 to 5; Italy, 12. If these countries had their franchise levelled up to the 1 in 4 ratio, the following increased Socialist votes should reasonably be expected: Germany, 2,120,000; Austria, 890,000; Belgium, 568,000; Italy, 403,000; Britain, 84,000; Denmark, 45,000. The total for the ten countries enumerated above then becomes 5,400,000.

Taking the corrected figures as the new basis, the Socialist party should next be credited with a maximum estimate of the polling strength in constituencies not yet contested. In 1895 a generalization was made from the British I. L. P. votes; the unpolled seats being assigned reduced figures proportionate to their population engaged in manufacturing and distributive industries. It was held that the average poll would have been at least half of that obtained in the tested ones. On the continent it may be assumed that the big centres have been actually attacked to a much larger extent than in Britain, and also that the manufacturing classes are not so numerous, proportionately, to population, as in the latter country. On the other hand, increasing kindness is being shown to the movement by the agricultural population. To disarm criticism, however, let the uncontested continental places be reckoned at one-fifth of the Socialist strength which their neighbors have attained to, Germany and the Universal Suffrage College of Austria are the only two fields in which practically complete candidatures have been set up. The other countries require the following increases on the basis just stated: Italy, one-seventh (57,000); Belgium, one twenty-fifth (22,000); France, about one-fourth (300,000); Switzerland, four-fifths (29,000); Spain, a four-fold addition (60,000). British Socialism on the separate basis already explained should be multiplied ten times (840,000). In this manner our general total has now reached

6,625,000.

The most fascinating stage of this investigation is without a doubt, the consideration of the progress made by the movement in every country. Up to this point the calculations have been made on the last General Elections, the chief pair of which took place so long ago as 1893. As there is no indication of a slump in Socialism in any region of Europe, and almost every bye-election improves on its antecedents, a considerable allowance to the good must be accorded to the party in this direction. Some portion of the growth shown by the following figures is due to increased candidatures, a fact that will be taken into account. On the other hand, Socialists have rarely as yet approached a unanimous vote, so that there is no serious population barrier to the rate of progress being maintained.

Germany.—The Socialist poll increased from 311,961 in 1881 to 1,786,738 in 1893. The average annual increases shown by the four general elections were 20, 11, 20 and 10 per cent. respectively. If we reckon the later progress at only 5 per cent. the German host should now be 2,170,000 strong, or with an improved suffrage, 2,576,000.

France.—Here the party sprang from 90,000 in 1889 to something like a million in 1893, but it should be remembered that Boulangism scored 750,000 in the former year. It would be unsafe to make a general percentage addition therefore, although welcome news is constantly arriving from isolated seats of war, and the estimate shall be left at 1,500,000.

The Austrian party is in its maiden Parliament, and offers no previous comparison to its gigantic first general battle; 890,000 votes will be sufficient to go on with for the present.

After the Belgian General Election of 1894 (350,000 votes), half of the people were re-polled and added 120,000 to the party record. After deducting freshly-fought divisions, the annual increase shown was about 40 per cent. With a general adult male suffrage, 1,000,000 votes should be obtained by the party.

The Italian progress was from 76,359 in 1895 to 134,502 in 1897. Of the 140 divisions contested in both years three quarters gave splendid increases. Italian Socialist male adults should number at least 460,000.

As to the British Isles, since the genuine start made in 1895, two of our bye-contests have occurred on untried ground, and the third was in a double-vote constituency, so that the rate of progress cannot be told. The decline of the Liberal party must certainly assist our advance.

Switzerland, which is a sort of Britain girt by mountains instead of water, and otherwise not unlike the island ghost-walk of Liberalism, gave us 13,500 in 1890, 29,822 in 1893, and 36,468 in 1896—the latter indicating about 10 per cent. per annum increase, for candidatures were slightly less. Our probable strength here is quite 70,000. Denmark scored 5,390 in 1884, 17,000 in 1892 and 26,000 in 1895, and should now be credited with 33,000 Socialist votes on the present suffrage basis; or 55,000 on a good one. Spain, with 5,000 in 1890, 7,000 in 1893, 15,000 in 1896, may perhaps be credited with 80,000 Socialist votes for the whole country.

The grand total, still for the ten countries only, now touches

7,516,000.

How many men, women and children would be involved in an exodus such as —some time ago—the Kaiser invited his Socialist subjects to undertake, is found by multiplication of the last figures above by 4, the result being

More than 30,000,000.

Holland's Socialist population, as yet uncounted, should be at least half a million; Norway and Sweden, Greece, Portugal, Roumania and Bulgaria must add quite as many again; and thus one arrives at a final estimate of more than 31,000,000.

The corresponding entire population being about 240,000,000, it may be asserted that Socialism accounts for at least one in eight of the people of constitutional Europe. This proportion is largely increased if the voting part of the electorate is alone considered. In Italy, for instance, rarely more than half the electors make use of the vote.

No attempt has been made at a valuation of our Russian forces; the only data consisting of partial strikes.

If the final Socialist total arrived at sounds exaggerated, let it be remembered that far more than half the number has been verified by actual elections, for the four and a half million proven Socialist voters cannot represent less than 18,000,000 people. The process of calculation has been explained, and the result will probably pass unchallenged by any full method of computation.

Notic.

If you are a resident of the 14th Assembly District and receive a sample copy of THE PEOPLE, will you read it carefully and subscribe? You are invited to attend the business meeting every second and fourth Friday at 238 East 10th street. We want you to join the S. L. P.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

UNCLE SAM & BROTHER JONATHAN.

Uncle Sam—You look red in the face.

Brother Jonathan (angrily)—And so should you with shame.

U. S.—Wherefore, pray?

B. J.—All Socialists should be ashamed of the doings of the Socialists in Athens. I may be red in the face, but that is out of rage. I'm no Socialist, thank God! The Socialists, however, should be red in the face with shame.

U. S.—Well, I for one am not. Why should we be. The Socialists in Athens have done nothing disgraceful, on the contrary.

B. J.—Then you are no better than they; you are no Christian.

U. S.—Hey! hey! What's biting you?

B. J.—Why, didn't you read that they were clamoring in Athens against the Government! The wretches, they should go to the front and fight those heathen Turks.

U. S.—Now I understand you; and now you make me laugh.

B. J.—All the more shameful for you.

U. S.—So you, my Christian brother, interpret Christianity to be a religion by which men should fight for their fleecers?

B. J.—No; but against heathens.

U. S.—Do the Turks claim that it is a war of Allah against your God?

B. J.—No; but that doesn't matter.

U. S.—Did the Turks start the war?

B. J.—No; the Greeks did.

U. S.—And did they start it to vindicate their God against the God of the Turks?

B. J.—No; I didn't hear that.

U. S.—I should think not. It is not a war of one religion against another. In fact the real god of both sides is the same—the god Capital. The Greek Government needs money. How is it to get it? By squeezing it out of the people. The Greek securities are at a discount. The Greek Government can not get any money out of the money lenders because the Government has defaulted payments that are due. To get more money it must have more people to take and more property to mortgage. Turkey is its nearest neighbor. It started war with Turkey to get Turkish territory that it may mortgage, and Turkish subjects, whom it may tax. That's why it went to war.

B. J.—But the Turks are heathens

U. S.—Wait a minute and we shall see. Now, the Turkish Government, like all governments of oppressors, also wants all the money it can get. Consequently, also, all the territory possible to mortgage and all the subjects possible to tax. In so far, it is no better and no worse than the Greek Government. But the story does not end there. Turkey also is in the clutches of the financiers, and has a large debt to pay. If it allows its territory to be curtailed or its subjects to be annexed, it will have just so much less property out of which to pay its creditors. In resisting Greece, it follows that Turkey is simply protecting the interests of its creditors.

B. J.—Yes; but——

U. S.—This is a case which admits of no "buts." In view of these facts, what have we? On one side, the Greek Government starting war to protect the financiers, and on the other we find the Turkish Government accepting war to protect the identical financiers. See?

B. J.—Hem!

U. S.—You may be right that this is a war of religion, but in this case both combatants are fighting in the interest of the identical god—the god Capital. So honors are easy between them on that score.

B. J.—But did not the Greek people themselves want the war?

U. S.—SOME of the Greek people, and herein lies the good sense of the Greek Socialists. Some of the Greek people allowed themselves to be humbugged; they were made to believe that it was a war of patriotism; having no knowledge of facts, they were cheated to fight for the financers while thinking they were fighting for the honor of Greece. The Greek Socialists, on the other hand, are nobody's fools. They can see through false pretences. To them the secret is an open one. They know that no nation's honor can be in the keeping of the class that fleeces it. They know that a nation's honor is in the hands of its class-conscious proletariat only. They know that it is a fight between tax collectors virtually. The Greek tax collectors and the Turkish tax collectors, and that the victory of either will leave things unchanged. Consequently the Greek Socialists have done right to turn their faces against a Government that is using the Greek people as cat's paws.

B. J.—Well, well!

U. S.—The wise man fights the nearest enemy. The Greek Socialists now fight the Greek Government. If the Turkish Government should take possession of Greece they will fight the Turkish Government; and all the time the wise man declines to be duped. You and all other people who are not capitalists, interested in Greek securities and bonds are simply humbugged if you allow yourselves to be made to believe that real Christianity is at stake. Jonathan, I am growing red in the face with shame at finding you could so easily be turned into an ass by the capitalist papers.

To Jewish Sections and Branches.

Wilshire's leaflet, "Why American Workingmen Should Be Socialists," has been translated into Jewish, and can now be had at $1.25 per 1,000 or $1.50, if sent by mail or express. Address all orders to

LABOR NEWS CO.,
64 East 4th Street, New York.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

Source and Importance of the Industrial Reserve Army.

We have seen that the introduction of female and child-labor in industry is one of the most powerful means whereby the capitalists reduce the wages of workingmen. There is, however, another means, which, periodically, is just as powerful, to wit, the introduction of workingmen from neighborhoods that are backward, and whose population has slight wants, but whose labor-power has not yet been unnerved by the factory system. The development of production upon a large scale, of machinery, namely, makes possible not only the employment of such untrained workmen in the place of trained ones, but also cheap and prompt transportation to the place where they are wanted. Hand in hand with the development of production goes the system of transportation; colossal production corresponds with colossal transportation not of merchandise only, but of persons also. Steamships and railroads, these much-vaunted pillars of civilization, not only carry guns, liquor and syphilis to barbarians, but they also bring the barbarians to us, and with them their barbarism. The flow of agricultural laborers into the cities is becoming ever stronger; and from ever farther regions are the swarms of those drawing nearer who have less wants, are more patient, and offer less resistance. Slovacs, Swedes and Italians emigrate to Germany; Germans, Belgians, Italians emigrate to France; Slovacs, Germans, Italians, Irishmen, Swedes emigrate to England; Slovacs, Russians, Armenians, Swedes, Italians, Irish, English and Chinese emigrate to the United States—all of them bearing down upon wages in each place. All these foreign workingmen are partly expropriated people, small farmers and producers, whom the capitalist system of production has ruined, driven on the street, and deprived, not only of a home, but also of a country. Socialism is often charged by the Philistines with lack of patriotism; look at these swarms of emigrants; what is it but capitalism that has expatriated these wretches, and inflicted upon them the bane of exile?

Through the expropriation of the small farmers and producers, through the importation from distant lands of large masses of labor, through the development of woman and child-labor, through the shortening of the time necessary to acquire a trade, through all these means the capitalist system of production is enabled to increase stupendously the quantity of labor-forces that are at its disposal. And side by side with this goes a steady increase in the productivity of human labor as the result of the uninterrupted progress in technical arts.

Simultaneously with these tendencies the machine steadily tends to displace workingmen, and render them superfluous. Every machine saves labor-power; unless it did that it would be useless. In every branch of industry—and be it well remembered, agriculture is to-day an industry and is identically affected—the transition from hand to machine labor is accompanied gith the greatest amount of suffering to the workingmen who are affected by it, who, whether they be mechanics or handicraftsmen, or whether they be farm hands, engaged in plowing, reaping or picking cotton, are made superfluous by the machine, and are thrown out upon the streets and roadsides. It was this effect of machinery that the workingmen felt first. Numerous riots during the first years of this century, and not infrequent occurrences to-day, attest the quantity of suffering which the transition from hand to machine labor, or the introduction of improved machinery inflicts upon the working class, and the despair to which they are thereby driven. The introduction of machinery, as well as its subsequent improvement, is every time baneful to the workingmen whom it affects; true enough, under certain conditions, other workmen may gain thereby, such workingmen, for instance, as may be employed in the manufacture of the machine itself; but, in the first place, these happy ones are to-day always much fewer than those who suffer; and in the second place, it may well be doubted whether a consciousness of this fact could go far to console the starving ones.

Every new machine causes either as much to be produced as before with fewer workmen, or, to produce a larger quantity of articles with no increase in the number of workmen. It follows therefrom that, if in a country the number of workmen employed does not decrease with the development of the system of machinery, then the market must be extended in proportion to the increased productivity of these workmen. Seeing, however, that the economic development increases the productivity of labor at the same time that it increases in a larger degree the quantity of disposable labor, it follows that, in order to prevent enforced idleness among the workmen, the market must be extended at a much more rapid pace than the pace at which the productivity of labor is increased by the machine. Such a rapid extension of the market has, however, rarely occurred under the rule of capitalist production. It follows that enforced idleness is a permanent phenomenon under the capitalist system of production, and is inseparable from it. Even in the best of times, when the market suddenly undergoes a considerable extension and business is briskest, production is not able to furnish work to all the unemployed; during bad times, however, when business is at a standstill, their number rises to fabulous figures. In fact the unemployed constitute quite an army—the industrial reserve army, as Marx called it; it is an army of labor forces that stands ever ready, at the disposal of the capitalist; an army out of which he can draw his reserves whenever the industrial campaign grows hot.

To the capitalist this reserve army is invaluable. It places in his hands a powerful weapon with which to curb and subject the army of the employed. After excessive work on the part of some has produced lack of work for others then the idleness of these is used as a means to keep up and even increase the excessive work of the former. And yet there are people who will deny that matters are to-day arranged at their best!

Although the size of the industrial reserve army rises and falls with the ups and downs of business, nevertheless, on the whole, it shows a steady tendency to increase. This is inevitable. The technical development moves on at an ever increasing pace, and steadily increases its fields of operations, while, on the other hand, the extension of the markets is hemmed in by natural bounds.

What, then, is the full significance of lack of work? It signifies not only want and misery to the unemployed, not only intensified vassalage and exploitation to the employed; it signifies, furthermore, uncertainty of livelihood to the whole working class.

Whatever hardships former modes of exploitation inflicted upon the exploited, one boon they left them: the certainty of a livelihood. The sustenance of the serf and the slave was assured so long as the life of the master himself was assured. Only when the master perished was the existence of his dependents in peril. Whatever amount of misery and dearth broke out over the people under former systems of production, such visitations were never the result of production itself; they were the result of a disturbance of production, brought on by failures of crop, drouths, floods, irruptions of hostile armies, etc., etc.

To-day the existence of the exploiter and the exploited are not bound up in each other. At any moment the workman can be thrown upon the street with wife and children, and be given over to starvation, without the exploiter, whom he has made rich, being the worse for it.

To-day the misery of enforced idleness is only in very exceptional instances the result of a disturbance in production through influences from without; enforced idleness among the workingmen is but a necessary result of the development of the present system of production. To-day, just the reverse happens of what happened under former systems of production. To-day, such disturbances in production rather improve the opportunities for work than otherwise; war, with all its devastating influences, has for its result an immediate increase in the demand for labor.

Under our former system of production on a small scale, the income of the worker was in proportion to his industry. Laziness ruined him, and finally threw him out of work. To-day, on the contrary, lack of work is greater the more and the longer the workman toils; he brings enforced idleness upon himself by his own toil. Among the many homely adages, which originated during the system of small production, and which capitalist large production has reversed, the following is one: "The industry of the laborer builds up his house;" likewise has the maxim so often upon the lips of the Philistines, that "whoever will work will find bread" been turned into a lie.

To-day the possession of strength to labor is, to the workingman, as unreliable a shield against want and misery as property itself is to the small producer: as the spectre of BANKRUPTCY casts its shadow across the path of the small farmer and small industrialist, so does the spectre of "OUT OF WORK" darken that of the wage-worker. Of all the ills that attend the present system of production, the most trying, the most aggravating, that which harrows men's souls deepest, and which pulls by the roots every instinct of conservatism, is the permanent uncertainty of a livelihood. This eternal uncertainty of one's own condition undermines one's hope in the certainty of life, and all his interest in its preservation.

Excessive work, lack of work, the dissolution of the family—these are the gifts which the capitalist system of production carries to the proletariat at the same time that it causes that class to swell from day to day, and its condition to spread perceptibly, more and more, over the whole population.

LETTER BOX.

Offhand Answers to Inquirers.

E. A. Buckland, Organizer, American Section, Holyoke, So. Hadley Falls, Mass.—The letters referred to were addressed to C. M. Kurth, 608 Bridge street, Holyoke, who is organizer of the German Section. Kindly inquire. As the Holyoke delegate to the National Convention represented both Sections, and his report was made to both, the letters are likewise meant for both.

Jos. Marek, and other financial secretaries, New Haven, Conn.—The financial report could not be published for want of space now that so much space is being taken up with the discussion on the proposition to place the Jewish paper in the same category with THE PEOPLE and the "Vorwaerts." All such reports will have to wait till the discussion ends.

H., Philadelphia.—It is certainly unadvisable to join the Ruskin or any such colony. In such places one can only "make his experience."

D. Sobel, Rockland, Me.—Starrett's work has been received and appreciated. Shall communicate with him.

J. R. R., Pittsburgh, Pa.—Please don't again write with a pencil, especially not on yellow paper. Others please take notice of the request.

French Socialist Paper.

The New York French Branch has received almost the requisite number of signatures on the few lists that have so far been returned. The greater portion of the lists are still outstanding, and with these in we will have more than the number required to safely launch the paper.

Those holding lists are once more earnestly requested to return them, whether they contain signatures or not, in order that we may issue the paper as soon as possible, and that every subscriber may receive the first number.

Comrades and sympathizers are also appealed to, to make donations of money.

Address all communications, etc., to

A. LECTOQUART,
81 McDougal street, N. Y.

MAY DAY

Celebrated on the Streets of Minneapolis, Minn.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 7.—On the 1st instant, at the hour when the great stores along Nicollet were pouring out their streams of humanity preparatory to closing, a crowd of three or four hundred men were massed around a delivery wagon on Bridge Square. The occasion was the observance of the first day of May by the Socialists of Minneapolis. As the lights in the great hives of industry grew less, three rousing cheers went up from the throng about the wagon for "The co-operative commonwealth and the liberty of labor."

The crowd was composed chiefly of laboring men in their every day garb. Oddly enough there were shoemakers wearing miserable shoes, tailors dressed in ill-fitting ready-made clothes, hatters in dirty, cast-off hats, and carpenters and bricklayers without homes.

For an hour and a half these men stood listening to an exposition of Socialistic doctrine. The speakers were trying to make them comprehend the great revolution which has brought Socialist production. What they were seeking was Socialist distribution.

The great throngs surging along the sidewalks paid no attention to the little group which was being harangued. They were interested in the beautiful things which the storekeepers had to sell. There could be nothing attractive about a lot of wretched men who had nothing to sell but labor.

The chairman of the meeting, W. B. Hammond, delivered a revolutionary address. He spoke of the necessity of international unity of the wage-working classes for the purpose of abolishing the wage system and establishing a co-operative commonwealth.

Herbert T. Shaw spoke of the oppression and misery the workingmen are subjected to under the present industrial system.

A. H. Lee found the frightful industrial depression of the end of the century to be the result of the modern system of production. He thought the wage-earner got but a small share of what he actually produced. Since land and machinery are in the hands of private individuals and corporations, who can dictate terms of employment, there is small chance for the man with nothing but his labor to sell. He advised the workingmen to secure relief through the introduction of the collective ownership of land and machinery.

Thomas Lucas closed the meeting in a characteristic effort.

The following resolutions were the May day offering of the Minneapolis Socialists:

WHEREAS, The exploitation of the wage-working class is the result of the private ownership of the land and the means of production and distribution; and

WHEREAS, The private ownership of the tools of production has divided society into two separate classes, the capitalist and the wage-working class, with conflicting and diametrically opposite interests; and

WHEREAS, The emancipation of the wage-working class can be accomplished only by a total abolition of class rule and class distinctions, through the collective ownerships and operation of the means of production and distribution; and

WHERAS, The interests of the wage-working class of all countries are identical, be it

RESOLVED, That we, the workingmen and workingwomen of Minneapolis, assembled here to-night, send greetings to our comrades in other parts of the world, and pledge ourselves to join hands with them in their determination to abolish the wage system and to establish the Socialist Commonwealth, and be it further

RESOLVED, That we protest against the international conspiracies of the capitalist class to array nation against nation, and pledge our support to the Socialist Labor party and to the international Socialist army of the wage-workers in their endeavor to obtain political power and establish universal peace forever.

Small Farmer.

(Continued from Page 1.)

The property that gives freedom is essentially different from that which beguiles the holder with the false hope of freedom. Small property, such as the middle class holds, can give no freedom; consequently, all that the middle class accomplishes by aiding the system of private property in capital is to pull the rope tighter around their own necks. To escape this the small holder must have knowledge enough to tear himself loose from his class interests. As soon as he does this his political activity will cease to be with his class and will be turned over to the Socialist movement of the wage slaves. To "catch the farmer" he must be tutored on strict scientific principles—if by "catching" him one means to emancipate him.

The S. L. P. does not care to "catch" the oppresses. What it does is to enlighten them so that they may not allow the scheming capitalist class to "catch" them. As we consider our correspondent to be earnestly engaged in our just cause, we would warn him against the use of loose phrases; they can only serve to confuse.

Brooklyn Speakers: Ahoy!

A meeting of the Brooklyn Speakers' Club will be held on Sunday morning, 11 a. m., Labor Lyceum, 955 Willoughby avenue. Important business.

L. A. HICKEY, Sec.

To complete a file.

A reader of THE PEOPLE wishes No. 3 of Volume VI. to complete a file. Will exchange for any other issue of that volume. Send it to THE PEOPLE, 184 William street.

NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS.

That Demonstrate Socialist Theory and Capitalism's Bankruptcy.

POLK, Pa., May 10.—What futility this denial or this ignoring the teachings of Socialism; what blindness and self-deception, this confounding the Socialist individual, the Socialist organization, their defects or personalities, with the truth they attempt to convey, and the consequent events they are striving to prepare for. We all know that is is a herculean task (for men through moral influence, an impossible one) to change social forms, habits and usages; yet the economic development, as old as the race, as strong as the various and combined forces of all mankind, and as enduring as any conception of the future of the human race can be, is relentlessly changing human relations to-day as never before; and he who, having eyes, sees not, and, having ears, hears not, will have much to be surprised at.

Picking at random a daily paper, the Pittsburg "Post," of April 30, 1897, for example, we can dissect it, finding among other things of import to the subject, the following, although we all know that the press is a prostitute to capitalism, yet enough unwittingly leaks out to clinch each and every Socialist assertion with daily examples proving such assertions. We read: "Maryland Steel Company at Sparrows' Point will resume operations in full next Monday after an idleness of three years. The works will furnish employment to over 2,000 men." Again: "Manufacturers of pig-iron in the valleys have given up the fight for a scale of the Pittsburg and Western Pennsylvania trade. * * * The change is due to the construction of the new Duquesne furnaces of the Carnegie Steel Company, which precludes competition from the smaller concerns." It has been pretty well advertised that Carnegie leased the Sparrows' Point concern to shut it down and avoid its competition. He evidently does not now need to lease it, not fearing its competition. The "construction" of the new Duquesne furnaces "preclude competition from the smaller concerns." If the Sparrows' Point mill can hold its own with the "smaller concerns," or if Mr. Carnegie still controls it, the "works" MAY "furnish employment to over 2,000 men" until further improvements in machinery makes a less number sufficient, otherwise the "employment furnished" is not so certain.

Then comes a big heading, "Material Cut in Wages; Notice of a Sweeping Reduction Posted in a Westinghouse Concern," which, on further reading, shows that 20 per cent. is to be lopped off and is regarded by the men and public as a sign of more to come; which men during 1896 (Cleveland's reign) worked full time, making for their benefactors (?) according to the "annual report of the president, George Westinghouse, Jr., a clear profit of $2,500,000 on a business of less than $6,000,000. Since December 1, 1896, have worked little more than one-half time, and since April 1, 1897 (O, Heaven! under prosperity's reign) eight hours a day, four days each week," and no tariff on air brakes either. Again: "The manufacturers of caves troughs and conductor pipe held a special meeting" and found out "that there were still a number of manufacturers who were not members, who cut the prices to such an extent as to interfere with the profits of the trade," and heard "the reports of conditions, which were not very encouraging."

When the Socialist says that under capitalism, and until its end, small concerns MUST go, wages MUST go lower, the standard of living MUST diminish, immorality, crime, degradation, corruption, prostitution, suicide, murder, war and all signs of a diseased society MUST abound and increase, your daily events stand to give evidence of the truth of the statement. When the Socialist says that capitalism has no power to check even the symptoms, that tariff, free trade, public or private economy, moral rectitude, free silver, prohibition or "pure and simple" trade unions are totally impotent to check in the slightest the cause or the symptoms, your daily events again stand forth to prove his utterance.

Another heading informs us that "Hayes is After Coal Miners; Secretary-Treasurer of the Knights of Labor Seeking Converts to Establish a New Order; Diggers Will be Asked to Break Away from Their Organization." Mr. D. Ratchford, national president of the United Mine Workers, says: "As far as his (Hayes') organization is concerned, it is of no practical benefit to the miners," etc. Right enough, Ratchford, but incomplete. You should add the united mine workers to the statement also. Referring to the Mining Committee's investigation, the "Post" says: "Never in the history of Western Pennsylvania have the condition of the miners and the prospects of the operators (not the prospects of the miners and the condition of the operators) received more attention. * * * Thus far the work of the commission has been in the main satisfactory to all parties concerned." It will contribute to the archives of the Commonwealth a most exhaustive and thorough treatise on one of the most important of economic questions; it is conceded on all sides they cannot nor will make an effort to regulate the laws of supply and demand; with one or two exceptions, all the witnesses claimed that there was overproduction; there are more men about the mines than are required for the output. "It has been shown that there is a large number of undesirable citizens of foreign birth, and who are not naturalized, infesting the mines."

"Mr. Warner, secretary of the United Miner Workers, said yesterday that he intended to enlist a number of the operators in framing suggestions and making a request favoring a certain legislation." What rot! When he can buy his legislation he may then think about what legislation he wants. For instance: "Dover, Del., April 29.—A sensation was created to-day by the action of the House of Representatives in appointing a committee to investigate the charge recently made that certain members of the body had attempted to extort money from persons applying for legislation as the price of their favorable votes." Setting a thief to catch a thief is old. On a par with this sort of protecting labor's rights by organizing is this: "Chicago, April 27.—It is represented that several of the railway labor organizations are to combine in order to press before Congress the passage of the pooling bill."

As a suggestion, they might press before their benighted noses the following passage: "Winsted, Conn., April 29.—All the conductors, engineers, brakemen and switchmen on the Philadelphia, Reading and New England railroads were notified to-day of a 10 per cent. reduction. Already many of the engineers and switchmen are working on short time." Or this: "The far-seeing members of railroad organizations all over the country are beginning to realize that there is an important meaning back of the experiment of long runs with freight and passenger locomotives which many roads are now making; big roads have actually demonstrated that a locomotive can be run 250 miles without changing the fires or breaking couplings or hose connections. This, it is feared, will greatly affect the present wage scales," etc., etc.

Here is an inside glimpse, showing the "strength" of this union: "Jeanette, Pa., April 27.—The Chambers McKee Gas Works here were shut down for two hours to-day by President Sinners Burns, of the Window Glass Workers' Union, on account of the dispute between two factions of that organization." But other people have their trials also: "Erie, Pa., April 29.—A delegation of exiled Poles called on Mayor Saltzman to-day and asked him to assist them in preventing Hanna & Co. from bringing from Ashtabula over 100 Finns to work on the ore docks and take the places of the Erie ore handlers. The Finns are here, but a conflict was avoided." This is rough, after Hanna had his man elected, too! To employ less labor, and to overcome competition from smaller concerns on the one hand, and to enable one to lodge on less wages. Now comes two more illustrations:

"The Lake Shore will in five years be fully repaid for all the outlay the company has made in the last five years in cutting down grades and straightening curves, as one locomotive, so light are the grades, will haul ten to fifteen more cars from Chicago to Buffalo than a locomotive of the same capacity could have in 1892."

The business man also has his howl: "Allegations (by real estate men) that trust companies go beyond their corporate rights" in handling real estate.

"Chairman Dingley says that the object of his tariff bill is to place this country on the basis of American wages rather than European, and equalize the difference in wages between labor here and abroad." Mr. Dingley knows full well that the total average cost of manufactured articles is not half the average duties laid down in his tariff bill. For the last eight months have sent $174,000,000 manufactured articles abroad, nearly one-fourth the value of out total foreign exports; what absurdity to say the woolen duties, averaging 100 per cent., or dollar duty for dollar of cost of the produced article, are needed to cover what he calls "the difference in wages." All true enough, Mr. "Post," but this is one reason for the wage-worker to vote for either free trade or free silver, and that is what you are paid to talk for.

In a long editorial howl, raised apparently for the leather manufacturers after free hides, the "Post" says: "As the vote of the Western Senators (ranch owners and packers) are wanted to pass the Dingley bill, they may succeed in having hide taxed. It is the avowed aim of the Dingley bill to advance the price of the clothing of men, women and children, of carpets and blankets, and of boots and shoes; but aside from this, while we do not hear of wages advancing, we have daily report of reductions. This is no time to make more costly the food, shelter and clothing of the wage earners." By the Republican party.

Edward Atkinson, of Boston, the "distinguished" economist, says that with proper "economy," instead of a deficit of $40,000,000 we should have, with proper management, a surplus of $400,000,000. * * * The treasury of Pennsylvania is empty to-day, and new schemes of taxation are being hatched in Harrisburg. * * * Ten years ago the Pittsburg appropriations called for $3,372,000; this year $5,250,000 is called for on top of a recent bond issue of $6,250,000. The per capita expenditure increased from $14.43 to $18.25. The first period was when times were booming. The second and increased per capita comes at a time when we are in the depths of adverse business conditions," etc., etc. In clear contrast to this, re-read what Herr Bebel says in the Reichtag calling attention to the truth of the Socialists' accusations against Dr. Peters and others, as evidenced by the actions of that body towards Peters.

Now, business men and other capitalists, large and small, and would be's, you know that your capital was plundered from the only place from which it could come, the producer, the worker. Now, as he has nothing to tax, you must bear the brunt of your brother capitalist's taxings; if you can recuperate faster than he can squeeze, good and well; but if otherwise, hardly so well. As your larger brother's capacity for absorbing and defending is larger than yours, his prowess to TAKE compared with yours to KEEP is not to be spoken of. Whom shall he take from after you are squeezed dry?

But for us who are robbed of all that we can spare, and yet be able to do his gracious work, we care nothing for your extermination; only glad to see you come among us on brotherly terms and see the end drawing nearer thereby. To note all the suicides, acts of immorality, legislation, corruption and social contrasts which fill the main part of a daily paper would leave nothing. Such papers are evidence of the correctness of our position.

O. N. E. LACKALL.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

A FABLE

Of the Bees and the Drones that May or May not be an Idle Tale.

It was not of aye in the Beehive, as it is to-day. The yearly Slaughter of the Drones, that now bestrews the ground with the corpses of the Idle, was a thing not known. But ofttimes arose in the minds of the Honey-gatherers a rebellious thought against their work-shunning companions, and many a hot and threatening invective was hurled at them. Albeit, however, the bees were too busy folk to engage in lengthy argument with those who were idle and accomplished naught, while these again possessed the wisdom of cunning and praised their zealous kin, while leisurly devouring the fruit of their labor.

Every year, however, when the time came to install a new Queen upon the throne, those of the bees who took the fate of the State most to heart, wandered after working hours anxiously from comb to comb, putting urging and serious questions to the aspirants for Governmental Power; for they were in search of One who would not press them too hard with arduous labor and would divide the task of production and the enjoyment of consumption more evenly than had hitherto been done. Thus they robbed themselves of the sweet rest of mind and sleep of body which they so much required, and with sunrise again went about their daily duties; worn out, but happy in the consciousness of having attempted to better the conditions of their kind, mayhap for generations to come.

In the meanwhile, the Drones had enjoyed their ill-deserved slumber, and now, for their part, betook themselves to the combs, purporting to choose a Queen after their own liking. And having decided upon one, they poured the subtle poison of flattery into her ear, apparently urging her acquiescence to the demands of the Bees; but as little wisdom of State and courtesy of behavior could be expected from the Bees, who had lost all finesse of thought in the monotony of their labor, the drones advised the Queen to always consult them in all important matters of state; promising to employ their leisure hours in serious consideration of such subjects and to reward the Queen for her confidence, by dancing attendance upon her in royal style.

And so it came to pass, that though the demands of the Laborers were heeded at Eve, after toiling hours, the Queen invariably succumbed during the day to the expostulations of the drones; thus the laws made at Sunset were unmade at Noon; or, to be more correct, the Bees made the Laws and the Drones the amendments.

And so the Bees became victims to that cowed indignation and suppressed wrath that worketh ill like volcanic fire, while the Drones had grown triumphantly careless, heeding naught but the voice of their own greed.

So it happened, that once upon a day, when a new Queen was to be chosen, the Wronged Bees refused to go about their duties, but courteously invited the drones to match arguments with them, and to decide for themselves on which side the right lay. A spokesman was elected, and lo! he presented such forcible arguments in favor of the bees and retold such startling facts setting forth their sad lot, that the Drones were at a loss to answer. So they began to guffaw lowdly, drowning the plea of the Bees with their laughter and such cries as: "Oh, ye fools! Oh, what ignorance!"

When the noise had subsided, one Bee stepped forth, and planting herself squarely before the distinguished sneerers, said: "If all my comrades were as I, your laughter would soon be hushed. There are but few of you, while we count ten times your number. Were it our will to use force, you would soon be on your knees, pleading for mercy; or were we to cease working, you would ere long be starved."

Thereupon anxious murmuring arose on both sides, and one Drone, made impertinent by voluptiousness, exclaimed: "The more shame for you, if this be the Truth! Though, verily, it is as brazen a lie as your other arguments. But were it so, showeth it not the inferiority of your cowardly nature to submit though being the stronger? If the statement be false, ye are liars; if it be true, contemptible cowards!"

Ere he had time to gather the praise that his kind was about to bestow upon him, the Bees rose in their might and a few minutes later the corpses of the drones covered the bottom of the hive; and ever after they chose Queens after their own liking.

Maychance this fable be but an idle tale; maychance, however, it containeth a warning for the Drones and a lesson for the Bees of aftertimes.

WALTHER M. OESTERREICHER.

Socialist Weekly and Monthly Publications.

ENGLISH.

THE PEOPLE, 184 William street, New York, N. Y. $1 per year.

The New Charter, 35 Turk street, San Francisco, Cal. $1 per year.

The Syracuse Socialist.—

The Rochester Socialist (Monthly). 25 cents per year.

The Beacon, Johnston, R. I. (Fortnightly). 50 cents per year.

GERMAN.

Vorwärts, 184 William street, New York, N. Y. $1.50 per year.

Cleveland Volksfreund, 237 Clair street, Cleveland, Ohio. $2 per year.

DANISH-NORWEGIAN.

Arbejderen, 6835 Marshfield avenue, Chicago, Ill. $1 per year.

SWEDISH.

Arbetaren, 35 and 37 Frankfort street, New York, N. Y. $1 per year.

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POLISH.

Sila, 1146 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y. $1 per year.

JEWISH.

Arbeiterzeitung, 9 Rutgers street, New York, N. Y. $1 per year.

HUNGARIAN.

Nepszava, 236 East 4th street, New York, N. Y. $1 per year.

ENGLISH AND GERMAN.

The Truth, 514 West 3d street, Davenport, Iowa. $1 per year.

PARTY NEWS.

Activity of Militant Socialists East, West, North and South.

National Executive Committee.

At the meeting held May 11th Comrade Matchett was elected to the chair. The financial report shows receipts, $44.10; expenditures, $65.94; deficit, $21.84. Sections New York, Kings County and Northfield surrender their charters and jointly apply for a new charter as the Section of Greater New York. Platon Brounoff has set to music the "Arm and Hammer" song. He offers the copyright to the party on condition that the proceeds of the sales go to THE DAILY PEOPLE Fund. The offer is accepted with thanks. The nominations to fill the vacancy on the National Executive Committee are reported closed and the secretary is instructed to refer them to the Sections for a vote, said vote to close on June 12th.

Charters were granted to new Sections in Barre, Vt.; Shamokin, Pa.; Excelsior, Pa.; Mount Carmel, Pa.

The Committee on Municipal Program submitted its report, and action was laid over until next meeting.

L. A. MALKIEL, Rec. Sec.

Connecticut.

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn.—The attention of Comrades and friends of the cause, as well as of opponents to Socialism, is hereby called to a free lecture meeting, to be held under the auspices of Section South Norwalk, S. L. P., at Germania Hall, Washington Street Bridge, on Sunday, May 23d, at 3 p. m.

James Allman, of New York, is to be the speaker. All are welcome.

EMIL SINGWALD, Organizer.

Minnesota.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 6.—At the last regular meeting of Section Minneapolis the vote on the "Abendblatt" and "Arbeiterzeitung" was 24 ayes and none against, some not voting. All of the Jewish members voted in the affirmative, and we have a large membership of Jews.

HERBERT T. SHAW.

To the Assembly Districts and Branches of Section New York, S. L. P.

The last meeting of the Greater New York Convention having adopted the mode of representation according to the plan as submitted by the 18th Assembly District, the assembly districts and branches are therefore requested to elect delegates to the first meeting of the Greater New York Section, which takes place on Saturday, May 22, at 64 E. 4th street. The mode of representation will be one delegate for every party organization, and one additional delegate for every 20 members in good standing according to the semi-annual report ending December, 1896. It is necessary for the districts and branches to furnish their delegates with properly certified credentials.

L. ABELSON,
Organizer, Sec. New York S. L. P.

New York.

BROOKLYN.—Members of Branch 1 (American) are requested to attend the next meeting, Monday, June 4, at Jackson Hall, 515 Fulton street.

Prog. Clothing Cutters & Trimmers.

The regular meeting of the above union was held on Thursday, May 6th. One candidate was proposed and one elected to membership.

The report of the Executive Board was concurred in, the committee from the G. E. B. stated that one of our members appeared at the board meeting in regard to some local matter and the board was of the opinion that the L. A. should take this matter in hand first, the G. E. B. will give us all the necessary aid; it was decided to appoint a committee of two to sift this to the bottom. Arrangements for this Saturday, May 15th, anniversary mass meeting are all made; circulars both in the English and German languages will be distributed among the men in the trade. The chairman, William N. Ray, will make the opening remarks. The secretary will read the minutes of the day of our secession from the U. G. W. of A. (one year ago this Saturday), and the following speakers will address the audience: H. Ehrenpreis (lately from the west); J. Samuels, J. Gilliar, Patrick Murphy, L. Schwartz (of the Tailors' Progressive Union); and others. The meeting will continue, if possible, until 6 p. m., so as to give those an opportunity to be present who work till 3 p. m.

All those desirous of knowing how the Progressive Clothing Cutters and Trimmers' Union came into existence are invited to attend.

THE SECRETARY.

Expressions of Opinion Upon the Proposal From the National Executive Committee.

BOSTON, Mass., April 26.—Dear Comrades—The differences among the Jewish Comrades which the Executive Board undertook to solve in such an unsatisfactory way, are not of recent date; we have before us the last stage of an evolution which began about four years ago. Here is the short story of it.

The Jewish Sections had in the last five or six years every year a convention of their own to discuss the Jewish press and propaganda and the management of the Jewish monthly, "The Zukunft." Since four years ago the majority of the conventions requested the Arbeiter Publishing Association to give an account of their business management and to allow the convention a certain influence on the editorial management of the papers. Both was always flatly refused by the A. P. A. "It is none of your business" was the regular answer of the A. P. A. to those Comrades who by their sacrifices had helped to bring both papers in existence. The dissatisfaction with the management of the papers was growing; it was almost impossible to become a member of the association, and then the Comrades outside of New York could never expect to have any influence at all. On the convention held in December, 1895, it was almost unanimously (two or three votes against fifty-two) decided that the Publishing Association has to submit to the decisions of the convention; again a refusal followed; to prevent a split in the Jewish movement the delegates agreed to an Arbitration Committee. That committee handled the whole question in a very unsatisfactory and partisan way, and its decision corresponds almost word for word with the proposition brought now to a general vote by the Executive Committee. That decision caused such a dissatisfaction among the Jewish Comrades that it resulted in one general outcry: Let us regulate our press business ourselves; the Comrades of other nationalities cannot understand what is going on among us. That opinion was expressed on the National Convention by the proposition to leave the Jewish press in the hands of the Jewish Sections. The proposition was brought in by Section New York and was favored almost by all the Jewish Sections in the country. But some delegates of Section New York by mere sophistry induced the delegates to accept instead of the proposition of their own Section the greatest nonsense that could be: To leave the Jewish press to the Jewish Comrades as private persons. The Jewish Comrades, however, were ready to accept anything to get rid of the Arbitration Committee's decision, but, alas—the cat came back—in the form of a proposition to a general vote by the Executive Committee. But let me finish. After the National Convention was over, again the Comrades tried to have peace with the A. P. A. The heart of that association softened, and many new members were admitted, but as soon as the old members of the A. P. A. found out that the dissatisfied Comrades have a majority in the organization, and are able to make a change—they began to use different tricks to make that majority powerless. After having tried for a long time to harmonize with the A. P. A., the Jewish Comrades came to the conclusion that it is time to take a decisive step. A convention of all Jewish press clubs was called (the Sections having no right to mingle with the Jewish press—organized press clubs, where only members of the party were admitted; usually Sections and press clubs had the same membership). That convention of press clubs, alias Sections, where the majority of Jewish Comrades were represented, decided to issue a daily Jewish paper, "The Vorwärts," which was to be managed and now is managed by the representatives of the Jewish press clubs. When the A. P. A. saw that the play was finished, and they have to stand the competition of a paper which is not only edited by the best Jewish Socialist writers, but is supported by the enthusiasm of the Jewish Comrades—then, to save themselves they proposed the Executive Committee to accept the "Arbeiter Zeitung" and "Abendblatt" as official organs of the party. The Publishing Association is ready to submit itself to the Executive Committee but not to the Jewish Sections. Why? Because they know that the Executive Committee have the same judgment about the editorial management of a Jewish paper as the Jewish Comrades have, and therefore everything will be left unchanged, but they know that under the management of the Jewish Sections the editorials and business management would have been changed at once. The A. P. A. pretends that it is more democratic to be managed by the whole party and gives as example the German "Volkszeitung" and "Vorwärts." I doubt that the German Comrades would like the Jewish Sections to vote on a German editor, and with right: The Jewish Comrade who mostly does not know even the name of the German organs, could not vote intelligently on German press questions.

But why does the Executive Committee, who, thanks to its position, has more information of the party, and therefore knows very well the wish of the majority of Jewish Comrades, why does the Executive Committee sustain the Arb. Publish. Assoc.? I think the mistake which the Executive Committee makes is a result of the general unwise tactics of our party: CENTRALIZATION IS A GOOD THING WHEN IT CONCERNS THE MANAGEMENT OF THINGS, BUT NOT OF THOUGHTS. I have no right to enter into that question as the discussion concerns the Jewish press only, but I leave that to the intelligent judgment of the Comrades.

With Socialist greeting.

MRS. ANTONIE KONIKOW.

Comrades—The National Executive Committee must, in the first place, have been aware of the fact that just two months before the call for a general vote was issued a conference of Jewish Socialists and some trade unionists, representing in all 23 organizations, was held here in New York; that at that conference a demand was resolved upon and subsequently made, calling upon the Arbeiter Zeitung Publishing Association to surrender their, that is to say, our papers to the Jewish-speaking members of the party; that the A. Z. P. A., having refused, as was anticipated, to comply with that demand, steps were forthwith taken to establish in the city of New York a Jewish Socialist daily and weekly ("Vorwaerts") to be published by a central press federation, consisting of delegates from various Socialist organizations.

(The first issue of the daily publication has seen the light of day on April 22.)

Of the above cited facts the National Executive Committee must have been aware. Now, I ask you, Comrades, why did they not step in before now? Why did they not do something to prevent the mischief, if mischief there be, before it was too late? Why did they all along, indirectly to be sure, shield and protect the A. Z. P. A. against an overwhelming majority of Jewish Comrades? Why did they allow that disgraceful attempt on the part of a few busy-bodies to oust from the party, as if they were ring-leaders, nine men for the alleged sins of some fifty Comrades, all for the purpose of discrediting the "opposition" in the eyes of the other members of the party?

The next thing to be considered is the following:

The National Executive Committee desire to bring about harmony in our ranks. Common sense would have suggested, as a preliminary step, that they collect in as unbiased a manner as possible all the evidence available in order to get at the truth with regard to the obstacles in the way of that very harmony which it is their intention to re-establish. Had they but taken a poll, they would soon have discovered that at least 80 per cent. of the Jewish-speaking members of the party are uncompromisingly opposed to any method of dealing with the management of our press other than the one adopted for the publication of the Jewish "Vorwaerts."

In conclusion, let me tell you, Comrades, that if we, the so-called "leaders" of the opposition, can by a vote of the party members of our race, who know us best, be shown to have deserved any of the insults heaped upon us by all that has, in a veiled manner, appeared in THE PEOPLE, we are ready to retire into private life without a murmur.

M. WINCHEVSKY.

Comrades—The main argument of those Comrades who oppose the proposition of the National Executive Committee is that its members do not understand the Jewish language, and are therefore incapable of controlling a Jewish press. It appears to me very strange that the last Jewish Convention applied to the same National Executive Committee to investigate and settle the differences existing between the Jewish Comrades on the Jewish press, solemnly pledged itself to obey the decision, and asked the National Executive Committee to appoint the Comrades De Leon, Sanial, Vogt, Jonas and Schlueter as a board of arbitration, none of whom understands Jewish. No one doubted that these Comrades would render an intelligent decision, although, not being in the position to read the articles in the Jewish papers. It was well understood that if the contents of the "Abendblatt" of the "Emeth" then in existence, are to be translated to them in English, they could judge whether these were Socialistic or not.

The convention, expecting the said arbitration committee to decide that the "Abendblatt" should be given away to the "Volk" (PEOPLE), thereupon elected a press committee of five to have charge over the editorial department of the paper; four of those five could NOT READ JEWISH—Dr. Ingerman, Willenkin, Bamma and Alexander Jonas. It is therefore evident that their peculiar objection against the proposition of the National Executive Committee that the members of the National Executive Committee do not understand Jewish is only a new invention of the leaders of the opposition to stir up the Jewish Comrades against the proposition, which, if adopted, means to take away the ground from beneath the so-called "generals," who insist upon remaining such.

Comrade Euteen, in his argument against the proposition, proceeds to characterize the "old-fashioned" Jew, and concludes that "the members of the National Executive Committee, be they even very successful educators amongst the English and Germans, cannot educate Jews of the "old style." To this I wish to answer: If Comrade Euteen has read the call of the National Executive Committee carefully he ought to know that nothing proposed by the National Executive Committee implies that the editors it is to vote for are not to be Jews. If the argument of Comrade Euteen means anything, it means that the National Executive Committee might appoint an Irish Comrade, Pat. Murphy, or the Italian, Bern. Verro, as editors of the "Abendblatt." But the National Executive Committee is not insane. It will surely appoint only Jews who know all about Jews. The Comrade should also know that over and above anything peculiarly Jewish in manner, there is the essential point of Socialism and party tactics, which cannot be different for the Jews than for Germans. Two and two in Yiddish and in Choktow must be the same. Comrade Goldberg claims that the great majority of the Jewish-speaking Socialists do read and understand the "Volkszeitung" and THE PEOPLE. Consequently, they have the ability and right of judging as to the contents of these papers. Granted there still remains a great number who either do not read and understand the "Volkszeitung" or THE PEOPLE, yet they have a voice in the election of the editors. I, for instance, do not read German; yet I know Comrade Vogt to be a good Socialist by reading his writing translated into English or Jewish. Besides, there are many American and Jewish Comrades in our party who do not understand a word of German; some members of the National Executive Committee are in the same position; still they are entitled to vote on the German editor. Why then should the English and the German-speaking Comrades be deprived of having something to say on a Socialist organ which is published in the Jewish dialect, not for the purpose of advancing the interest of Judaism or Jewish literature, but to propagate the principles of Socialism, which, if propagated falsely, be it in Jewish or in French, is harmful to the party in general and not to the Jewish Socialists alone. If the Jewish press be controlled by the Jewish Sections it runs the risk of falling into the hands of the party's enemies. The "Emeth," which was published by the Jewish Section of Boston, and the so-called "Vorwaerts," which is published by the "masses" or the "people" in New York, are the best proof to that.

The idea of certain branches of the party controlling a party paper is dangerous. Anarchists or other enemies of the party may capture one branch or district, but cannot capture the whole party. The control by the National Executive Committee is a guarantee that the paper will be run on our party lines. Comrade Euteen says that to adopt the "Abendblatt" means to declare the "Vorwaerts," the opposition paper and its supporters, as enemies of the party.

Exactly so, my dear Comrade. Mr. Miller, who is being considered by the "oppositionists" as the "Bismark of Hester street," and voted against the party, stated at a meeting of party members that the Comrades will regret for having voted for a candidate of the S. L. P., that the National Executive Committee is a fraud, and should be impeached.

He wrote Populistic, Anarchistic and "pure and simple" articles against the party in our "scientific" magazine, the "Zukunft," which is controlled by the "masses" and edited by Cahan. Lately he has induced the Children Jacket Makers' Union to withdraw from the United Hebrew Trades and to combine again with the fakirs, who have ruined that union, and whom the United Hebrew Trades succeeded in driving out from there. Mr. Winchevsky, being editor of the Anarchistic sheet, the "Emeth," published by the Jewish Section of Boston, wrote an article against a daily PEOPLE, and stated that it is enough for THE PEOPLE to FAKE once a week, and not FAKE seven times a week. That case was brought before the last Jewish Convention ('95). The committee to which that was referred found him guilty. After they have reported this to the last session of the convention, the chairman, a follower of Winchevsky, closed the convention in a hurry to avoid action on the report. This same Winchevsky has always been an Anarchist, and put the mask of Social Democracy on when he came over to this country. He has always and ever attacked the party, its tactics and representatives, and he is now disturbing the party in the interest of Anarchism under the guise of "reform." It is a matter of fact that since the establishment of the "Vorwaerts," the Anarchistic movement, which was killed by us, has again revived; it now advertises its meetings in the "Vorwarts," this new opposition paper; the latest advertisement of these Jewish Anarchists in the "Vorwarts" is of a lecture on the subject: "Impossibility of Social Democracy" !!!

Mr. Cahan holds queer language. He "commiserates the condition of the workingmen," and at the same time he calls them "illiterate rogues." As editor of the "Zukunft" he published articles against the party.

Another one of the staff of the "Vorwaerts" which is to supply the Jewish workingmen with "good" Socialism, Mr. Gordin, has never been a Socialist. When a committee of the Jewish Chorus Union once called on him and asked him for their compensation for services rendered, his reply was that for a committee of a labor union he has but one answer, and that is a physical one. Another one has congratulated a Jewish capitalistic sheet on erecting a new press machine.

These are the elements who want to revolutionize the S. L. P., its tactics, and also its PRINCIPLES. Their motives correspond exactly with those of their friends, the English and German-speaking labor fakirs.

In conclusion, I wish to state that I am first of all a member of the S. L. P., and it is only as such that I belong to the Arbeiter Zeitung Publishing Association, which publishes a Socialist paper in the Jewish dialect, a paper that we have kept a strict and loyal party organ. We have no reasons to escape the control of the party. Let those who want to have a centralized and solid party vote for the proposition of the National Executive Committee.

M. HARKOW.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Comrades—I am for the proposition of the National Executive Committee that the party should take control of the "Abendblatt" and "Arbeiterzeitung" for the reason that I am not of the same opinion as Comrade Shaffer that the National Executive Committee do not know what is going on in the Jewish movement, but, on the contrary, they know much more than Comrade Shaffer of Hartford, evidently does. Does Comrade Shaffer think that the twenty-one sessions of the committee that investigated the matter were not sufficient for them to get familiar with the whole matter? The last Jewish Convention, after wrangling over the same question for several days, found itself unable to settle it, and applied to the National Executive Committee for help. This is what Comrade Cahan (the former editor of the "Arbeiterzeitung" and now the editor of the opposition paper), said in an editorial right after the question was submitted to the National Executive for arbitration: "You can say in advance that in its whole work and in the decision at which it will arrive, the commission will be controlled only by one thing, namely, the welfare and growth of the Socialist movement. The five Comrades who compose it are old members of the party, they are the best representatives of our cause in America, have had much experience in editorial work, are familiar with the situation of our party in the country, understand better than any other members of the party its interests, and those interests are dear to them. In the dispute which they will have to arbitrate, none of them will be guided by personal inclinations or predilections. There is no other plan to be suggested in this matter by either side than to give the matter over to the National Executive Committee, and whatever the decision of the committee will be, no matter what they will dictate to us, you may be sure that it will be best for Socialism in America. Both sides have to be patient, let us prepare ourselves to accept the decision as good Social Democrats." And yet the first one to kick was Comrade Cahan himself. You will therefore understand how much reliance can be placed on some of the Jewish leaders. They are only willing to be good Socialists when they can have it their own way. Otherwise they are ready to combine with any other element when they think it will serve their aims. Isn't it a fact that under the banner of the present opposition are confined all the elements which were always against the party? Isn't it a fact that they get their main support from them? THE JEWISH ANARCHISTS, WHO WERE DEAD FOR THE PAST FEW YEARS, FIND IT NOW THE TIME TO CALL A CONVENTION IN THIS CITY, AND PUBLISH THIS CALL IN THE OPPOSITION PAPER, EDITED BY CAHAN.

Some of the Jewish Comrades who have had very little experience, and, as Mr. Euteen says, very limited education, do not understand where they will be led. They listen without protest when one of the chief leaders of the opposition declares that he would never have entered the party were he not compelled to do so in order to become a member of the Arbeiter Zeitung Publishing Association. Should the opposition succeed in getting control of this paper, the work of the Jewish Comrades for the past seven years would be nullified, and the paper would become a weapon in the hands of the party's enemies. I earnestly call upon all Comrades to agitate and vote for the proposition of the National Executive Committee, as this will give us the only guarantee that the paper will remain a party organ as heretofore, pledged to support the party's platform and tactics, and not to destroy and ruin our agitation.

A. HINDES.

New York.

THE DAILY PEOPLE $50,000 FUND.

Amount Pledged down to May 12th, 1897.

$4,515.

Marx, Brooklyn	$ 10 payable, $5 cash, $5 August 15.
Total this week	**$ 10**

The following amounts have been paid down to May 11th, incl.:	
Previously acknowledged	$933.40
C. Steffens, Brooklyn, N. Y., $2; John McLeod, City, $2; "Marx," Brooklyn, N. Y., $5; Frank Campbell, Jersey City, N. J., $2; Eben Forbes, Brooklyn, N. Y., $1; P. Fiebiger, Brooklyn, N. Y., $5; Eugene Fuergang, Brooklyn, N. Y., $25; C. Otto Franseeky, New Brighton, S. I., N. Y., $10; Jean Heuart, Brooklyn, N. Y., $2; John Hossack, Jersey City, N. J., $1	55 00
Total	$988.40

☞ **Pledgers will please keep in mind the dates on which their payments fall due, as per printed list, and remit promptly. If any error appears on the list, correct with equal promptness.**

THE DAILY PEOPLE COMMITTEE.
184 William St., N. Y.

WORKMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

Report of Twenty-Five Years' Activity.

On last April 22, under the presidency of Wm. Draemel and G. Wehle, the twenty-fifth annual meeting was held of the Workmen's Fire Insurance Association, at the Germania Hall, in New York city. The meeting was well attended. The minutes of the Board of Directors and the reports of the book-keeper and auditors were adopted, and Koenig, of the Committee on the Investment of Funds on Real Estate, made his report.

Thereupon the election of officers was held.

The following recommendations of the Board of Directors were adopted:

First—New branches have to contribute $10 to the expenses.

Second—The branches shall henceforth themselves pay the expenses of their delegates to the general meetings.

Third—The officers of the branches are authorized to reduce, according to their best judgment, the risk on such houses as are located on blocks made up exclusively of frame buildings.

The following are the leading points in the annual report, March 29, 1896—March 27, 1897:

Membership on March 29, 1896.. 9,453
Membership on March 27, 1897..10,147

FINANCIAL.

Cash on hand and in bank March 29, 1896		$20,318.27
Receipts		12,207.08
Total		$32,525.35
Expended	$8,397.45	
On hand March 27, 1897	24,127.90	
		$32,525.35

ASSETS.

On hand and in bank March 27, 1897	$24,127.90
In U. S. 4 per cent. bonds, $19,100	21,291.00
Interest due	191.62
Office furniture, etc.	$215.00
Membership books	155.45
	$45,899.35
The bond of the book-keeper	500.00
	$45,390.35
The guarantee fund should amount to	46,230.00
Thus there is a deficit of	$839.65

It becomes necessary to levy an assessment of 5 cents for every $100 insured.

This organization was established in the fall of 1872. The first financial report, Feb., 1873, showed a membership of 44 with an insurance of $19,500. Today the membership is 10,147, and the amount insured amounts to $1,623,000.

Among the 10,147 members are 152 organizations.

The history of the development of the association is graphically shown by the following tables submitted by the bookkeeper:

DATE.	Members at beginning of the year.	Increase.	Members end of the year.	Number of Fires.	Damage paid out.	Yearly income per 100 cents.
1872			44			
1873	44	71	115			
1874	115	54	169			
1875	169	42	211			6
1876	211	69	280	2	200.00	4
1877	280	105	385	2	30.00	16
1878	385	162	547			5
1879	547	214	761	2	200.00	5
1880	761	283	1,044	3	144.75	5
1881	1,044	266	1,310	3	112.00	10
1882	1,310	360	1,670	4	920.00	10
1883	1,670	372	2,042	3	195.80	10
1884	2,042	500	2,542	4	570.00	10
1885	2,542	602	3,144	17	2,125.00	15
1886	3,144	588	3,732	12	887.40	15
1887	3,732	746	4,478	16	2,280.80	15
1888	4,478	883	5,361	30	4,175.80	15
1889	5,361	574	5,935	13	2,115.05	15
1890	5,935	624	6,559	23	3,636.95	15
1891	6,559	635	7,194	37	4,720.20	20
1892	7,194	468	7,662	33	4,051.75	15
1893	7,662	435	8,097	54	6,101.20	20
1894	8,097	415	8,512	37	3,165.30	10
1895	8,512	941	9,453	42	3,109.70	10
1896	9,453	694	10,147	37	2,735.71	5
1897	10,147					

The number of fires during the existence of the association has been 377, and a total payment for losses of $41,462.51.

During the 25 years' existence of the association the average upon every member per year amounts to 10 1-25 cents for every $100 insured.

Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 9th.—To all Sections S. L. P. in Ohio: The State Convention of Ohio will be held Sunday, May 30th, at 10 a. m., at Trades' Assembly Hall, 115 N. Piedmont street, Canton, O. Each Section or branch of a Section is entitled to three delegates. Delegates should be prompt.

By order of the State Committee.

P. C. CHRISTIANSEN, Sec.

Trades and Societies Calendar.

Standing advertisements of Trades Unions and other Societies (not exceeding five lines) will be inserted under this heading hereafter at the rate of $5.00 per annum.

Organizations should not lose such an opportunity of advertising their places of meetings.

Branch 1 (American) S. L. P. Discussion meeting every first Friday. Business meeting every 3rd Friday at 64 East 4th Str. Lectures every Sunday 8 P. M. at Stuyvesant Hall, 17th Str., and Hudson Building, 37th St. and 8th Ave. 223

Carl Sahm Club (Musicians Union.) Meetings every Tuesday at 10 a. m., at 64 East 4th street, New York Labor Lyceum. Business Secretary: Frei. 333

Central Labor Federation of New York (S. T. & L. A., D. A. No. 1). Meets at 2.30 every Sunday afternoon at 64 East 4th street, New York City. All bona fide trade and labor Unions should be represented. Communications are to be sent to the corresponding Secretary, Ernest Bohm, 64 East 4th street, New York City. 339

Cigarmakers' Progressive International Union No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: 61 East 4th street.—District 1 (Bohemian), 321 East 71st street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II (German), at 213 Forsyth St., meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III, meets at 157 avenue A, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District IV, meets at 342 West 42nd street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at 1122 2nd avenue, at 8 p. m. 26

Empire City Lodge (Machinists), meets every Wednesday evening at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street. 273 Secretary: HENRY ZINCK.

German Waiters' Union of New York. Office: 385 Bowery, Union Hall, 1st floor. Meetings every Friday at 4 p. m. Board of Supervisors meets every Wednesday at 4 p. m., at the same hall. 334

Musical Protective Alliance No. 1028, D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Headquarters 79 E. 4th street. Meetings every Friday at 12 o'clock noon. Fred. Hartmann, Pres.; Fred. Woll, corr. Sec'y, Residence, 173 E. 4th St. 241

Section Essex County, S. L. P., meets the first Sunday in each month at 3 p. m. in the hall of "Essex County Socialist Club," 76 Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J. 189

Skandinavian Section, S. L. P. Meets 2nd and 4th Sunday of every month at 10 o'clock a. m., at Schuler's Hall, 231-233 East 23d St., New York City. Subscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist Weekly, SCAND. AM. ARBETAREN.

Socialist Science Club. Meets at Webster Hall, 146th Street and 3rd avenue, every 1st and 3rd Friday at 8 P. M. Also Free Lecture, every Sunday night, 7.30 P. M., preceded by entertainment at same Hall.

Upholsterers' Union of New York and Vicinity. Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday evening at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th St. Secretary, Carl Ambers, 22 East 3rd street.

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Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, South River Passaic, N. J.
Boston, Holyoke, Mass.
New Haven, Conn.
Luzern, Pa. 239

Arbeiter Kranken- und Sterbe-Kasse für die Ver. Staaten von Amerika.
WORKMEN'S
Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.
The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 139 local branches with more than 13,000 male members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches, upon payment of a deposit of $4.00 for the first class and $3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of $9.00 for 40 weeks and of $4.50 for another 40 weeks wether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time $6.00 and $3.00 respectively. A burial benefit of $250.00 is granted for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the burial benefit upon payment of a deposit for $1.00. Monthly taxes are levied according to expenditures. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 20 workingmen in good health, and men adhering to the above named principles are invited to do so.
Address all communications to HENRY STAHL, Financial Secretary, 25—27 3rd Ave., Room 68, New York City.

DR. C. L. FURMAN,
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